

Results

The effects word length (long and short) and articulatory suppression (suppression and no suppression) on the number of correct words recalled in a memory test are displayed in this section.

Table 1

Mean and Standard Deviation Scores for word length and articulatory suppression

Condition	Means	SD
Short Words	12.75	2.76
Long Words	8.66	1.92
No Suppression	6.13	2.94
Suppression	4.41	1.92

Table 1 shows the number of correct words recalled was greatest in the short words condition and poorest in the suppression condition 2. A two-way ANOVA was carried out and showed the following results:

A significant main effect for Word length – $F(1,24)=0.351$, $p<.001$, $\eta^2 .785$ with short words producing better recall scores than long words.

A significant main effect for Articulatory suppression – $F(1,24)=6.18$, $p=0.017$, $\eta^2 .218$ with the no suppression condition producing better recall scores than the suppression condition.

Table 2

Mean and Standard Deviation Scores for word length and articulatory suppression interaction

Condition	Means	SD
Short / No Sup	11.35	1.16
Short / Sup	7.66	1.42
Long / No Sup	8.12	1.94
Long / Sup	5.41	1.32

Table 2 shows that the best recall was for short words with no articulatory suppression (mean- 11.35) and the poorest recall was in the long words with articulatory suppression condition (mean- 5.41). Word length X Articulatory suppression revealed a significant interaction $F(1,24) = 0.22, p < .001, \eta^2 .315$. This shows us that word length scores were affected by suppression – with short words in the no suppression condition producing the best recall score.

(NB You will state if the findings support your hypothesis at the start of your discussion)